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No. 16,987.

號四廿月十年七十壹百九千壹英

SONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1917.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
— Authorized Capital £6,000,000.
— Subscribed Capital £4,800,000.
— Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.
— Fire Funds £3,837,047.
— Life & Annuity Funds £17,897,560.
— Sinking Fund Account £23,230.

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.
Life and Annuity 2,141,593.
Branches 337,238.
Revenue Marine Department 478,946.
Other Receipts 25,339,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various
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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.50 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**THE ANGLO-FRENCH
ATTACK.**

FIERCE FIGHTING.

**MORE THAN ALL OBJECTIVES
CARRIED.**

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

Highly successful minor operations
were carried out by us, this morning,
in the neighbourhood of Poelcapelle,
and in conjunction with the French,
to the south of South Hult Forest.

Battalions of the Norfolk, Suffolk,
Essex and Berks regiments and the
Northumberland Fusiliers, attacked
to the east of Poelcapelle, on a front
of a mile and a half, and captured
a number of strongly fortified build-
ings and concreted redoubts on a
hill, to the east of the village.

The rain, during the night, made
the ground slippery and the task of
assembly was difficult. The whole
of the objectives, nevertheless, were
captured after fierce fighting in which
many Germans were killed.

We pressed on to the south-east
of Poelcapelle and carried other valu-
able positions beyond the line of the
objectives.

The Gloucester, Cheshire and
Lancashire Fusiliers, and the Man-
chester and Royal Scots Battalions
further north and co-operating with
the French, attacked on a two-mile
front from the Ypres-Staden railway
to the north of Mangelaire and cap-
tured, after severe fighting, the
southern defences of South Hult
Forest and a further series of forti-
fied farms and strong points.

The Allies are firmly established
well beyond the southern boundary
of the forest. A strong local counter-
attack, in the vicinity of the railway,
checked our advance, astride the
railway line, but the enemy was
unable to prevent progress elsewhere.

We captured 200 prisoners and the
enemy casualties were heavy.

THE FIGHT DESCRIBED.

**A BIGGISH BITE INTO THE
ENEMY LINES.**

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Reuter's Correspondent at Head-
quarters states:—

Co-operating with the French, our
troops attacked the enemy positions
along the Paschendale ridge and at
Houthulst Wood, after a brief and
fierce struggle, in an atmosphere
resembling a bad London fog.

By mid-day it appears we had
penetrated the enemy line to a depth
of 1,000 yards, bringing our left flank
well up to the fringe of Houthulst
Wood, and it was stated that we
occupied the Brewery at Poelcapelle,
which was the scene of such a fierce
struggle at the last offensive and
also Mennier House and Helles
House.

The greatest resistance was experi-
enced on the left centre, by the
machine-guns checking the advance
in this region.

An enemy counter-attack, in the
forenoon, astride the Ypres-Staden
railway was repulsed with severe
punishment to the enemy.

At 10 o'clock the sun broke out,
enabling aerial reconnaissance.

Prisoners are coming in on the
British and French fronts.

While the attack was not of such
magnitude as the previous battles in
this area, it was in the nature of a
biggish bite into the German lines
and, as such, the importance in
connection with a recent
advance.

**AN ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK.
BRITISH FORCED BACK AT
ONE POINT.**

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

The enemy, during the night,
attacked one of our new posts in
the southern portion of Houthulst
Wood and forced us back a short
distance.

We maintained and consolidated
our gains on the remainder of the
front.

There was rain during the night
and the weather is stormy and
unsettled.

AVIATION ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, states:—

Owing to the fine weather and the
improvement in visibility on Sunday,
there was much artillery and observa-
tion work.

Four tons of bombs were dropped
on aerodromes near Courtrai and
Roulers and on a big gun position
near Douai. Three tons of bombs
were dropped during the night on
Roulers and Lichtervelde railway
stations where fires were started and
also at the above mentioned aero-
dromes.

One of our pilots, reaching the
aerodrome as the enemy's night
bombing machines were leaving,
dropped bombs amongst them.

There was heavy air fighting chiefly
well over the enemy's lines. Thir-
teen hostile machines were brought
down and three were driven down.
Eight of our machines are missing,
including the pilot who bombed the
enemy's night bombing party.

Naval squadrons, attached to the
army, have been fighting throughout
these operations and have accounted
for a large share of the machines
brought down.

The Australian squadrons, who
have up to the present been train-
ing, have commenced active work
and have proved themselves worthy
of the high opinion formed of them
on their arrival.

THE OBJECT OF THE OPERATION.

Paris, Oct. 23.

A semi-official announcement
states that the Anglo-French opera-
tion in Flanders is designed merely
to rectify our line along the Ypres-
Staden railway, the capturing of
the position making defence easier
against possible counter-attacks on
the remainder of the front.

The artillery activity is very
violent, especially on the Aisne Front
and at Verdun, with the object of
facilitating infantry raids.

FEEBLE ARTILLERY FIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A French communiqué states:—

During the day the enemy artil-
lery re-acted feebly in Belgium on
the troops and men engaged in con-
solidating the conquered ground to
the north of Yvelo Veldhoek.

In an attack this morning two
field guns were captured.

The artillery struggle is violent at
Epine-de-Chevigny and in the
Famiton sector and also in the
Cerny region. There were fairly
lively artillery actions at Aycoeur
Wood and north of Chateau Wood.

Between October 11 and 20 there
were 45 enemy aeroplanes and three
balloons have been brought down and
28 aeroplanes were seriously dan-
gered.

(Continued on Page 2.)

NOTICES

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of Liquors and Refreshments at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all trains on the above Railway.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY" will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau until noon of SATURDAY, November 3rd.

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The Railway does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

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Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917.

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Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917.

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THE KAISER'S PLOTS
AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLISH AND JAPANESE ARROGANCE AND INSOLENCE.

The "New York Herald" (Paris Edition) publishes, on the authority of communications received from M. Vladimir Burtzoff and M. Sabieff, who had charge of the Imperial Russian archives, a series of telegrams in English exchanged secretly between the Kaiser and the Tsar at the end of 1904, the existence of which was unknown even by the Russian Ministers. The Kaiser's dream during the Russo-Japanese crisis was the formation between Germany, France, and Russia of a Triple Alliance against Great Britain. With the end in view he made efforts to induce the Tsar to sign a secret treaty with him, which would have put France in face of a fait accompli. The Tsar at one moment seemed disposed to fall in with the scheme, but subsequently changed his mind, since Russia found herself side by side with France at Algeiras.

The Tsar telegraphing to the Kaiser on October 28th, 1904, said: "The only way, as you say, would be that Germany, Russia and France should at once unite upon arrangements to abolish English and Japanese arrogance and insolence. Would you like to lay down and frame the outlines of such a treaty. As soon as it is accepted by us France is bound to join her Ally."

The Kaiser was anxious that France should not know of the existence of the Treaty till it was finally signed, and on November 26th, in the course of a telegram to the Tsar, said: "The outcome of such information would doubtless be an instantaneous attack by the two Allied Powers, England and Japan, on Germany, in Europe as well as in Asia. Their enormous maritime superiority would soon make short work of my small fleet, and Germany would be temporarily crippled. This would upset the scales of equilibrium."

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Parties, agents, from the possession

of the Kaiser and the Tsar.

of the world to our mutual harm, and later on, when you begin your peace negotiations, would throw you alone on the tender mercies of Japan and her jubilant and overwhelming friends."

RUSSO-JAPANESE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The same journal publishes two further telegrams of earlier date exchanged between the Kaiser and the Tsar. On October 10th, 1904, the Kaiser telegraphed:

I have information from a good source that the former Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, Kurino, has reappeared in Europe, and is in Paris, and seems to be authorized to try to get France and England, the Entente Cordiale, to mediate in favour of Japan for peace. It seems also, as if the Chinese are being pushed forward by Japan to offer to mediate on her behalf. This shows that Japan is nearing the limits of her strength in men and money, and now that the Japanese have gained advantages over the Manchurian army they fancy they can stop and try to reap the fruits of their efforts by enticing other Powers to arrange the matter and get at Manchuria by a peace conference. As I know your ideas on the further development of the war and that after severe reverses you will, of course, never lend a hand to such a proceeding. I thought it my duty to inform you of what seems to be going on behind the scenes. I think the strings of all these things lead across the Channel.

The Tsar replied as follows:—

St. Petersburg, October 23rd, 1904.—Many thanks for your information about Japan's activity in some European countries. I heard about it also, but cannot quite make out whether the strings of these things lead across the Channel, or perhaps the Atlantic. You may be sure that Russia will fight this war to an end until the last Jap is driven out of Manchuria. Only then can come talk about peace negotiations, and that solely between the two belligerents. May God help us. Heavily thanks for your loyal friendship, which I trust beyond anything. The text of the principal telegram from the Kaiser to the Tsar, dated Berlin, October 27th, 1904, contains the following:—

For some time the English Press has been threatening Germany that she must on no account allow coals to be sent to the Baltic fleet, now on its way out. It is not impossible that the Japanese and British Governments may launch joint protests against our sending your ships, coupled with a summons to stop further work. The result aimed at by such a threat of war would be the absolute immobility of your fleet and its inability to proceed for want of fuel. This danger would have to be faced in common by Russia and Germany together, who would both have to remain motionless. France of the obligations she took over in the treaty of the final alliance with you in the case of a crisis between us.

The Kaiser as urging the Tsar to place the responsibility for war or peace consequences during the Russo-Japanese negotiations on the Duma, in order to save himself. In a telegram dated September 29th, 1905, the Kaiser said:—If the Duma thinks the proposal unacceptable and the Japanese Government refuses to treat on another basis, then again Russia, through the voice of the Duma, invites you, its Emperor, to continue the fight, thus taking the full responsibility for the consequences on itself and shielding you once for all before the world and history in the future from the reproach that you sacrificed thousands of Russia's sons without asking the country, or even against their wishes. This will lend your personal action a grand stimulus and strength, as you will feel yourself borne by the will of the whole of your people, decided to fight to the bitter end regardless of time, losses, and privations, which is the only way.

PROPOSED VIOLATION OF DENMARK.

The "New York Herald" (Paris edition), on 4th inst., continued its publication of telegrams exchanged between the Kaiser and the Tsar in 1904 and 1905. The second instalment shows that after the meeting of the two Emperors at Bjorko (Sweden) the Kaiser, in agreement with the Tsar, undertook the realization of a scheme to declare the Baltic Sea closed. But, having encountered resistance from Denmark, and in consequence of the threatening attitude of England, the Kaiser decided in 1906, in the event of war with England, to do to Denmark what he did later to Belgium. He resolved to occupy neutral Denmark with his armies in order to secure the advantages which Denmark refused by declining to join a secret Russo-German combination. The Kaiser telegraphed about the plot to the then Tsar, who consented to the violation of Denmark.

An Exchange telegram states that the correspondence was found in the private archives at Tsarskoe Selo. The Kaiser signed himself "Willie," and the ex-Tsar, "Niky." In every message the Kaiser concluded with an affectionate greeting to the Tsarina.

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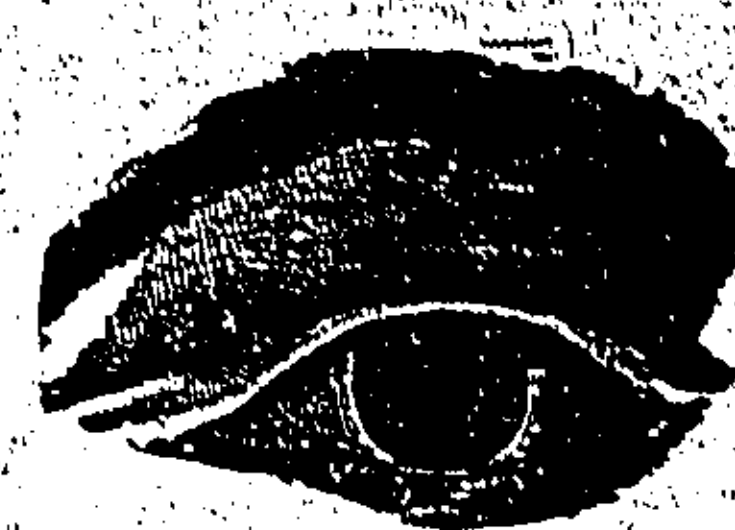
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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	107	20' 0" (20' 0" 0" 0")	11' 0"	7' 0"	2' 0"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	107	20' 0"	11' 0"	7' 0"	2' 0"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	107	20' 0"	11' 0"	7' 0"	2' 0"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	107	20' 0"	11' 0"	7' 0"	2' 0"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	107	20' 0"	11' 0"	7' 0"	2' 0"
TALKOEYSLIP	107	20' 0"	11' 0"	7' 0"	2' 0"
Commonwealth Dock	107	20' 0"	11' 0"	7' 0"	2' 0"
ABRECKEN	107	20' 0"	11' 0"	7' 0"	2' 0"
Large Dock, Kowloon	107	20' 0"	11' 0"	7' 0"	2' 0"
Patent Dock	107	20' 0"	11' 0"	7' 0"	2' 0"

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SATURDAY,
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White Lace Curtains, &c.,
also
Suit Cases and a few pairs Gent's
Boots and Shoes.

TERMS:—Cash.
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Hongkong, Oct. 22, 1917. 2219

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WEDNESDAY,
the 31st October, 1917, commencing at
5 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
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THE "CHINA MAIL".
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Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, so that necessary publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
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Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage 1 cts. per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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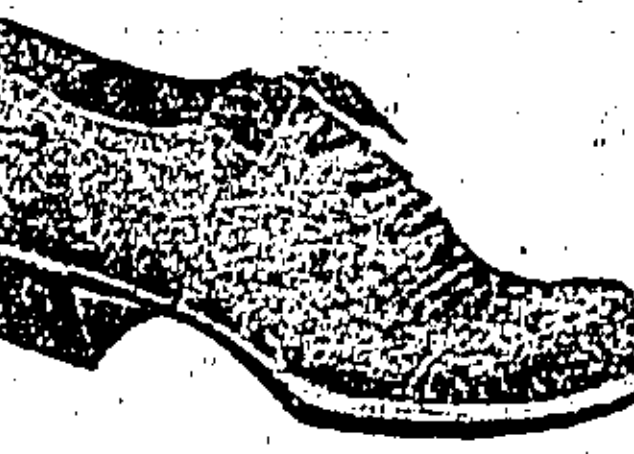
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The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES ANY COUGH, last 1 cts. only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.
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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHILDREN OF BLINDED SOLDIERS.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".)

DEAR Sir,—From the most distant parts of the Empire has come sympathy and support for the work of caring for the Soldiers and Sailors blinded in the war. The work that is done at St. Dunstan's Hostel, in Regent's Park, London, is known all over the world: how the blinded men are cared for and taught to overcome their handicap, and discover how to be happy again and useful members of society. These men learn trades that enable them to earn money sufficient, with their pensions, to keep up a home of their own. The married men with children receive from the Government a weekly allowance for each child they may have, and for every child born within nine months of the time of their discharge. But, of course, there is no allowance for children born after the blinded man has left the Army; nor any allowance for the children of men who marry after their disablement.

I think there ought to be for this reason I wish to put before you my plan. There is at St. Dunstan's a debating club.

Once a week the blinded soldiers discuss various topics of interest. When the question "Should Blind Men be Married?" was raised, the answer in the affirmative was unanimous.

It is obviously the happiest fate that could befall the young soldier who has lost his sight. Many blinded in the war have already found for themselves wives—very charming and helpful wives, as I know.

I would like to see all the single men married; but for making for their children and for the increasing families of the married men an allowance of 5s. a week for each child until the age of 16 will require a large sum of money—not less than £250,000. Is it not worth it to help these men who, because of their valour, must live always in darkness, and to provide for the children whom they will never see?

There was received the other day at St. Dunstan's a letter that it is interesting to quote—a letter from the wife of one of the soldiers married since he lost his sight in the war.

"My husband," she writes, "came down for the week-end. He was so excited about baby, and he said he was as happy as could be. It was rather hard at first to watch him, with the baby—to see him feeling his little hands and face, but it cheered me to hear how merriely he spoke of it."

The children of the blind, I need not point out, must grow up to responsibilities unknown to other children.

It is one of the chief claims of St. Dunstan's that the sightless learn there to regain their spirit of independence. But the blind require always a certain watchfulness—there must be times when they feel for a hand to guide them, and depend on the voice that can read and describe. Of his children the blind man will come to rely; and it stands to reason that the better they are brought up the more reliable they will be—these little ones who must from the earliest age learn to be observant and considerate and even self-sacrificing.

Orion, according to the ancient fable, though blinded, regained his sight by turning his vacant eyes towards the rising sun. The blinded soldier will see again through the children who come to brighten his home. To all of us the vivid impressions of childhood make an immense appeal. The children of the blinded man will be messengers from the outside world, the storytellers of the day's history: they will come with their narratives of things seen; they will be the heralds of Spring, the reporters of the first snowdrop; they will make known to the blind man where the birds are nesting in the country hedgegroves and what new cottages the builder is erecting in the village street.

The newly blind have an extraordinary sympathy with children, because in a sense they too are beginning again with impressions of a novel order.

To provide 5s. a week for the care of each child of the blinded soldier—it is not much, is it? to ask of those who possess all the joys of sight and for whom these men made their sacrifice.

But the total sum required is large. To raise it will demand a great effort—one of those outbursts of generosity which, fortunately, have been by no means uncommon since the war began. Something like a quarter of a million is needed, and needed quickly, because a plan of this kind cannot well be started until the means are secured for its fulfilment.

If children's allowances are promised to those who marry, the payment of the allowances must be assured, and what is done in the case of one man must be done in the case of all. It is for this reason that the money required should be raised at once—a method both more economical and obviously more satisfactory than to resort to annual appeals to the public.

May I ask for your support in obtaining subscriptions for this purpose which is so important?—Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR PEARSON,
Chairman Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee.

NOTE.—All communications, requests for information, etc., should be addressed to St. Dunstan's Hostel, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, N.W.1, England, and marked "Blinded Soldiers' Children Fund."

LECTURE BY BISHOP BRENT.

"DEMOCRACY, ITS PRIVILEGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES."

There was a very large attendance at the Theatre Royal, last evening, to hear the lecture on "Democracy" by the Rt. Rev. Bishop C.H. Brent, D.D., Bishop of the Philippine Islands.

His Excellency the Governor occupied a seat on the stage and many other officials of the Colony were amongst the audience, including H.E. Major General Ventris, General Officer Commanding.

His Excellency, introducing the lecturer said that Bishop Brent required no introduction to a Hongkong audience. Recently, he had been in London and had preached at St. Paul's Cathedral in the presence of H.M. the King and the Royal Family. Latterly, he went to France at the invitation of the French Government and visited the historic battlefield of Verdun. At the invitation of the Chaplain-General of the British Forces he saw the British Armies march forward at the great battle of Arras and stood on that part of Vimy Ridge which the British had now wrested from the possession of the enemy. As far as he could gather, it was only by the mercy of Providence that the Bishop was not buried by German shells. He was going to speak about the root principles for which the Allies were fighting and about some of the great problems which Democracy would have to solve after this great war had been fought.

Bishop Brent opened his lecture by saying that the subject which he was to discuss was a somewhat ambitious one, and perhaps it was somewhat presumptuous of him to attempt to present, at such short notice which was given him, but it was not an academic subject; it concerned all of them intimately, and upon their individual relationship to that subject depended the whole of their future. If he might be permitted to do so, he would slightly change the topic as it was advertised and instead of speaking on "Democracy: its responsibilities and privileges" he would speak on "Democracy: its privileges and responsibilities," because out of privileges leaped responsibility, for when they secured privileges they were bound to find responsibility in their privilege. They were lost souls, Democracy was the watchword of the day, and behind it lay a whole world of joy and discipline. He referred to the 20th April, when from the flagstaff of Victoria Tower, London, were flown the two flags of America and Great Britain symbolising the unity of the great Democracies of the world. That day the heart of England beat in unison with the heart of America and had gone on beating in a union which, God willing, would never break. (Applause.) Together these two countries had undertaken a great task—the task of subduing the greatest tyrannies and the greatest enemy of the plain people. They had undertaken to expend, to the last drop, their best blood and their fullest treasure in order that government of the people by the people, and for the people should not perish from the face of the earth. (Applause.) In the splendid words of President Wilson, "Our Democracies are interlocked in order that the principle of Democracy may be made secure for the whole world, even for those men who to-day are standing under the strong spell of tyranny and facing against that which really is their only hope of liberty and national development. (Hear, hear.) They must not merely make the world safe for Democracy; they must also make Democracy safe for the world." The world was only just beginning to plumb the depths of that principle, and it was by suffering discipline now that they were going to make themselves strong and powerful so that they would be able to hand Democracy on to others. Democracy, like other great words, had been misunderstood and abused. Democracy was not a form of government; it was rather a great principle underlying the best forms of government. If we were not mistaken, Democracy was the application in government and politics of the principle of free choice. After referring to the operation of liberty in the social state, the speaker said that all men were alike in that they possessed the power of choice, and upon the exercise of that power depended the character of the manhood which they were going to develop.

That was what they called liberty, and if they applied that to citizenship and government, then they had the principle of Democracy in operation. It worked out in the direction of self-determination and that had its chief symbol in the franchise. Every man and every woman had a definite right to give effective expression to his or her will in all that pertained to the development of the individual and of society. In the past, he thought, they had laid too much stress upon the privileges and too little upon the responsibilities. They always rejoiced in their freedom and said that the liberty of the subject must not be interfered with as long as such liberty did not interfere with the liberty of their citizens. He regarded that as a very imperfect conception, for side by side with privileges went responsibilities. The symbol of responsibility could be found in taxation; just as the vote was a recognition of supreme manhood, so taxation was recognition of man as a strong being who must take his place in a community and perform effective service. They should stop back in narrow selfishness, he said, and ask themselves, "In case of emergency, when must give every citizen order that the nation's liberties might be preserved. Even while he spoke, men were freely pouring out their hearts in praise of the speaker, and the speaker himself was

that they in Hongkong might continue to enjoy the privileges they were at that moment enjoying. Men in the full enjoyment of physical life were at the present time thankful to die in order that others might live. It was a wonderful thing. The speaker went on to refer to the fact that he confirmed 70 "Tommy's" just before the battle of Arras; they had come back from the trenches to re-dedicate their lives and to receive inspiration to help God's cause. All the time men were giving their lives in order that the world might be made safe for Democracy, and it was for them who were not privileged to go to the front to see that Democracy was made safe for the world by developing in themselves the sense of their responsibility to the social whole. If it were a Government's duty to shelter and develop even the least of its citizens, surely it was their duty to render as much service as they could to the State. The term "universal service" had been used a great deal during the past few years and it had become associated with "universal" service in emergencies, such as in times of war. That, however, was a wrong conception, for personal service of some sort or other should be going on the whole time, and men should realise the difference between private interests and public welfare, just as they had done during the war. In the new world that was coming, men would be expected to set aside private interests for the needs of the State.

Continuing, the Bishop said he was thankful that England raised her splendid Army at the beginning by a purely voluntary system, even though it was considered a wrong system. After all, in democracy there could not be compulsory service, because citizenship was the State, and it determined the laws, and the laws claimed only self-obedience. Man do not talk about being compelled when they placed upon themselves some duty.

The Bishop went on to say that when he crossed the Atlantic some time back in company with Mr. Hoover, the latter said "We must try to prevent a great debt descending upon the next generation as the result of this war. We must try to pay for this war ourselves. As far as I am concerned, I should be quite willing to give up all my rights of inheritance so that all the wealth that I have may be conscripted by the Government and may be used for the purpose of preventing the debt falling on the next generation." That, said the speaker, was the same man that accepted the position of Food Controller on one condition—that his services for the period of the war should be voluntary. (Applause)—and that all his assistants with him on the Food Committee should also be volunteers. (Applause.)

The Bishop added that Mr. Hoover told him last May, in the most solemn terms, that unless the world generally, and America especially, woke up to the seriousness of the food question, there would not be enough grain for bread-stuffs in the world by next Spring. Grain used in the production of liquor was food taken out of the mouths of the starving, and for his part—and he was not speaking as a moralist, but from a humanitarian point of view—when he saw before him the possibility of others starving he would rather starve himself than let one drop of liquor pass his lips while the war was in progress. (Applause.) There was not a citizen who could not do something towards helping to win the war. For 19 years Lord Roberts had an inborn conviction that some day he would be called upon to render some signal service to his country, and though he did not tell anybody, all through that period he was trying to make himself fit for the call, living an abstemious life, and when the call came he told Lord Haldane how he had prepared himself. So it should be with everyone of them; they should prepare themselves so that if their country called them they would be ready.

In conclusion the speaker said that he had a positive horror of losing even for one moment that liberty possessed of men which was the first condition of good service; that was the first condition of Democracy. They must make the best of their moral and spiritual manhood, so that when the nation called upon them, they would have something to give, and be sure that the blood that flowed out would be a good and blood. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR said that he need hardly ask the audience to thank Bishop Brent; that had been done by the way they had received him. Bishop Brent was born in Somerset, England, and was brought up in Canada and afterwards he became a citizen of the United States. That mixture went for a great deal of hardihood, and he would ask the Bishop, on behalf of his hearers, to have just a little care of his valuable life when he got to the front where it was now going, in connection with the Y.M.C.A. (Applause.) Continuing, His Excellency thanked the lecturer most heartily, and said that they would try to be even if only a little, by his words. They wished him every safety and happiness, and hoped that Providence would watch over him. (Applause.)

Bishop Brent, in reply, stated that he was tremendously proud of his British blood, adding: "I am half English and half Scotch, and the rest of me is Irish." (Laughter and applause.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
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THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION
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To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the season will be held at HARPER VILLAGE on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, commencing at 3.15 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
HONGKONG, Oct. 24, 1917. 2223

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CORPSEMAN),

TUESDAY,

the 30th October, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., &c.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Dining Tables and Chairs, Extension Dining Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including Large, 6-Fold Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, &c.

Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., &c.

Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, Old Bronze Vases inlaid with Gold and Silver.

PIANO by Collard & Collard, Shiedmayer & Boehne, Stuttgart.
W. Schindler & Co., Berlin.
One Pair Old Pekinese Brute Lions (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.
HONGKONG, Oct. 24, 1917. 2224

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Oct. 27.—10.45 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Goods (Dress Materials, Boots and Shoes, etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.
Cricketer Match on the H.K.C.C. Ground, Club v. University.
2.30 p.m.—Opening Cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.
3.15 p.m.—Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.
MONDAY, Oct. 29.—Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
3.15 p.m.—Our Day's Fund Performance by the Cantos at Victoria Theatre.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30.—2.10 p.m.—Full Moon.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.—12.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board.
3 p.m.—Auction of British Colonial Stamps at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.—3 p.m.—Ministering Children's League Sale of Work and Entertainment.
FRIDAY, Nov. 2.—Anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot.
SATURDAY, Nov. 3.—Election Day in the U.S.A.
SUNDAY, Nov. 4.—King of Italy's Birthday (1859).

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Japanese barrister, formerly President of the Nagasaki District Court, has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but as execution of the sentence is postponed for two years the material effect is equivalent to an acquittal.

The Sincere Co., Ltd., of Hongkong and Canton, opened a palatial department store in the Nanking road, Shanghai, last week. The building is described as "a handsome acquisition to the list of fine buildings, which Shanghai is gradually possessing." The building covers an area of 10½ mow.

Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff, agent of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, has informed our Nagasaki contemporary that he sent a telegram to the company's office at Vladivostok asking if express and passenger trains were leaving that port for the west. He received a reply stating that all trains were leaving at the scheduled times.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary, War, Charities Committee, informs us that a subscription of £55, 10s made on the s.s. "Aki Maru" by passengers on the trip between Townsville and Manila has been remitted from Hongkong to H.B.M. Consul General, Tientsin, for credit of the British Red Cross Fund in that port.

The hearing of the case in which Kwong Fei, alias Kwong Tuk, is charged with demanding money with menaces, was resumed this morning before Mr. Justice Gompertz. The legal argument on the question of duplicity in the indictment resulted in his Lordship permitting Mr. Pollock to reserve the right to have the point argued before a full Court. Mr. Pollock will not, however, necessarily do so. The complainant then continued his evidence.

In connection with the celebration of "Liberty Day," by the Americans the leading feature of the celebration to-day in Manila, is a monster parade in which all the military and naval as well as the auxiliary forces, including veterans of foreign wars, will participate. Also a parade of beautifully decorated automobiles draped with the flags of the Allies, each of these automobiles to contain a lady representing the country, dressed in the national costume. Large booths have been erected in each of the streets through which the parade will pass, in which bands were to be installed to discourse music during the passing of the procession. Prominent ladies of the city were to sell Liberty Bonds to the people, from the booths.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. G. E. Morrison is going to Australia on November 1 on six months leave of absence.

A telegram was received in Shanghai saying that Lady Fraser and Mrs. H. H. Fox, on their way to the Far East, had arrived safely at Montreal.

Mr. Alfred Victor Farmer (second son of Mr. Wm. Farmer of Shanghai) has passed through the Artists' Rifles Senior O. T. C. with 80 per cent. marks, and has been granted a commission, and assigned to the 3rd Suffolk Regiment.

By the death of Mr. M. G. H. Playfair, which occurred on August 29, in London, one of the senior members of the British Consular Service in China has passed away. Mr. Playfair, who had been in retirement for some years, was 67 years of age. It was the Port and Consulate at Foochow with which his name was most associated in China.

SHORTAGE OF BEEF IN THE COLONY.

Owing to the existence of anthrax in some parts of the interior of China, restrictions have been placed on the importation of cattle. This will probably result in a shortage of beef in the Colony.

UNITED STATES WAR FUNDS.

Official advice received by the American Consulate General indicates that since the Congress of the United States convened in extraordinary session last April upon the outbreak of war between Germany and the United States it has placed at the disposal of the American government seven hundred millions of dollars, or over seventy times the amount of the United States' national debt at the time of the outbreak of the war. The authorized contractors for war and half millions more. Most of the money has been expended in the purchase of munitions and in the maintenance of the army and navy.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A LEGAL RICKSHAW FARE.

William McGrath, a lighthouse keeper, charged a rickshaw coolie with demanding more than the legal fare and also, with behaving rudely to him yesterday afternoon, at Leighton Hill Road.

Inspector Sim stated that the complainant hired the rickshaw at Lee Hoo Street yesterday at about 4 p.m. When they reached their destination, which was No. 17 Leighton Hill Road, just opposite the Craigengower Club grounds, complainant got out and gave defendant ten cents. Defendant asked for more. This was refused and it was alleged, defendant followed complainant into the house, abusing him. Defendant was then handed over to a lunk.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. He stated that complainant ordered him to run very fast. He complied with the order. The way was long, and he naturally expected more money for this extra work. Complainant refused to give him more and struck him.

Complainant stated that he always paid ten cents when he made the journey from his house to the barber. Ten cents was the legal fare.

Mr. Wood disagreed and said that fifteen cents should have been paid. Defendant was discharged.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT COOLIES IN COURT.

Five Sanitary Department coolies were summoned by three hawkers before His Worship Mr. Dyer Ball, yesterday afternoon on a charge of assault.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the complainants and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendants.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada stated that as far as he knew they had a faction fight lately and the summons was the result of the fight. He and his learned brother agreed that both parties should be bound over on personal bonds of \$50 each to abstain from future quarrels.

His Worship agreed. One of the Sanitary Board coolies was then charged with the unlawful possession of a dagger without a permit. Mr. Leo d'Almada, who defended, told His Worship that the man had bought the dagger solely for his self protection. He had been assaulted several times before and bore scars in his face and arms as the result of these assaults. When charged at the Police Station he had made a clean breast of the affair to the Police. Mr. d'Almada hoped His Worship would take a lenient view of the matter as the defendant had been in the employ of the Sanitary Board for over two years and all that time he had borne a good character and had given every satisfaction.

His Worship decided to record a conviction against defendant and discharged him with a caution.

TOPICAL RHYMES.

Telegram, Telegram, where have you been?
Home to the Treasury Office I went.
Telegram, Telegram, where did you stay?
In a dusty pigeon hole out of the way.

Telegram, Telegram, what did you state?
"Let's have a dollar at one and eight."
Telegram, Telegram, how about a reply?
That will come in the sweet bye and bye.

Telegram, Telegram, what will it be?
The question appears to involve L.S.D.
Telegram, Telegram, must I live at a loss?
I don't care a d—, I'll reply in the course.

Sparkle, sparkle, soda water
By your lonesome in a glass.
I can't add whisky, as I ought to,
No chits; and I've no brass.

Hi diddle, diddle, for China's a riddle
Sun Yat has begun on his own.
The Chinese Navy will be in the gravy
And the Emperor may come to the throne.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscription already acknowledged \$13,324.44. \$20 Collected by Miss A. Graham 6.00
\$13,330.44. \$20

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN EXPELLER.

There is nothing so good for muscular aches and pains as Chamberlain's Pain Expeller. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all kinds of aches and pains, and is sold everywhere.

THE CHEUNG YUNG FESTIVAL.

"ASCENDING ON HIGH."

The Cheung Yung Festival, which the Chinese have been observing to-day, has been favoured with ideal weather, and all day long a steady stream of people was to be seen proceeding to the Peak by the tram car or by foot.

For the information of those unfamiliar with the meaning of the Festival we quote the account of it given by Mr. Dyer Ball in his "Things Chinese."

Agos ago, a Chinese received a warning that a dreadful catastrophe would happen to him and his family. To avert it he escaped to the heights; in commemoration of the event, on the ninth day of the ninth moon, many Chinese take a holiday, or an excursion of a few hours, to some neighbouring hill or mountain. The Peak tramway in Hongkong, providing a convenient mode of reaching a summit, is largely availed of, to the wonderment of the English traveller, who is at a loss to understand why such an exodus of natives from the town is taking place. About 3000 usually take advantage of this convenient mode of ascent though on a wet day (such as occurred in 1894) the number may be reduced to one-half of that; trams running continuously throughout the day for their accommodation. Dressed in their gala-day best, with silks and satins galore, and with happy faces, family groups may be seen wandering along the mountain road, while troops of friends and acquaintances may be noticed chatting their loudest and enjoying the treat of a whiff of fresh air after months of confinement in narrow streets and close shops. Up at the Peak itself, the base of the flag-staff is black with human beings, who from the distances, look like ants on a lump of sugar; and on the road slowly ascending their zigzag course up the hill are clusters of pedestrians; other black specks on the path are home-bound wanderers wearily wending their downward course, though many patronise the tram again to descend, or who are specially summoned to the Peak to see the celebration. The writer, himself, has seen remnants of kites at the Peak and the black-house; he has also seen joss-paper lying about, though, on the whole, few make it a day of worship at the station.

This Chung Yung festival is looked upon more as a partial holiday than as a feast in the strict sense of the term. Many Chinese, though perhaps not fifty per cent. of the whole population, avail themselves of this opportunity for a little relaxation from business; those who do so being such as are blessed with leisure, or who desire an outing, or who are specially summoned to the Peak in connection with this celebration. The writer, himself, has seen remnants of kites at the Peak and the black-house; he has also seen joss-paper lying about, though, on the whole, few make it a day of worship at the station.

JAPAN AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLES.

CIVIL RULE IN SOUTH SEA ISLES IS NOW PLANNED BY JAPAN.

Having replaced the military rule at Taitung with a civil administration the Japanese Government now plans to adopt a civil administration system in the South Sea Islands under Japanese occupation, reports the Nippon Dempo News Agency.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

No. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

The monthly Lecture and Drill will take place at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, next Friday 23rd inst. at 10.15 a.m.

W. WENTWORTH,
Acting Adjutant & Hon. Sec.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

The following appointments and promotions, subject to confirmation by Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner—

Mr. Alfred Morris, to be Divisional Superintendent, from 19th October. Posted to Sanyington Division.
Mr. Bertram Tanner, to be Divisional Superintendent, from 29th October. Posted to Queen's College Division.
Corporal Kong Xi-fai, Queen's College Division, to be Lance-Sergeant, from 17th October.
Private William Thomas, Victoria Division, to be Corporal from 22nd October.
Private Ho Chenk; Chay Ho Yu, Man Hin Lo and Ong Buck Chye to be Lance-Corporals, from 22nd October.

(Sd.) E. RAFFLES,
Officer in Charge of District.

LAUNCH AT KAWASAKI DOCKYARD.

ANOTHER STEAMER FOR FUERNES, WITHY & CO.

The s.s. "War Pilot"—the twelfth steamer for Messrs Furness, Withy and Co., Limited—has been successfully launched from the Kawasaki Dockyard. Mrs. E. J. Tidwell, wife of the Agent for the English Army, christened the ship. The ship's dimensions, which are similar to eight other ships of her class, are: Length 285 ft., breadth 32 ft. and depth 26 ft. The other three ships of the "War" series are bigger. The gross tonnage of the "War Pilot" is 1,875 and net registered 1,478; her dead weight capacity is slightly over 2,000 tons. The ship will be ready for delivery on November 7th.

IT NEVER FAILS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all kinds of aches and pains, and is sold everywhere.

IMPRESSIONS IN THE NORTH.

[BY A RECENT VISITOR.]

It is hard to think that one can travel from South to North China, touching at such ports as Swatow, Wei Hai Wei, Chefoo, and Tientsin, without bringing back the pleasantest of memories, particularly if one is a lover of things Chinese.

It is regrettable that visitors sometimes reach Tientsin with ample time in hand, yet do not avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the unique City of Peking. The massiveness of the Capital certainly must appeal strongly to any sight-seer.

The "Temple of Heaven" with its imposing white marble "Sacrificial Altar," the huge blockhouses of the "Tartar City," the majestic eucalyptus-tiled buildings of the "Forbidden City," and the "Summer Palace" with its vast grounds, lotus lakes and multi-coloured kiosks, all have their individual charms, making Peking a centre where varied tastes may be gratified.

The scene from the Great Chien Men Gate presents one of the most active in the Far East. From sunrise to sunset a constant stream of pedestrians, sedan chairs, carriages, carts and jinrickshas pass along the broad thoroughfare; camels, mules and donkeys forming no mean part of the traffic.

If the desire is to get away from the crowd, quiet and shade may be secured in the Kung Fu Tse Miao, or Confucian Temple, with its spacious courtyards and ancient cypress trees. There, shut away from noise, one can enjoy a book and a nook. The "Literary Temple" provides a special historic interest where one can examine the tablets commemorative of the Great Sage and those of ten of his scholarly disciples. Conspicuous to the Temple is the "Hall of Classics" where past Emperors were wont to meet the graduates and literati; whilst in the compound are to be found some rare types of bronze incense burners, and three hundred stone slabs on which are engraved the complete text of the Nine Classics.

Those who are inclined to see further curiosities might visit the "Drum Tower" with its seventy-five steep steps and three big drums, also the "Bell Tower" with its enormous bell of 120,000 lbs. said to be the largest suspended bell in the world.

From the top platform of each of these towers one obtains a good panoramic view of Peking and its environs, such outstanding spots of interest as Coal Hill, the Forbidden City, the Hatanmen, the Pei Tang Cathedral and the notable Lama Temple being clearly observable. The fine sweep of hill-country on the north-eastern horizon gives finish to a remarkable picture.

Let a whole day be put aside for an excursion to the "Great Wall." It should not be missed. It is situated four hours' train run from Peking and is easy to reach. The approach to Ching Lung Chiao, the nearest station to the Wall, is flanked on either side by giant slopes, for the rail cuts right through the Nan-kow Pass. Half an hour's walk from the Ching Lung Chiao Station brings one to the Wall. There is time before the return train journey to climb to the topmost watch tower in the vicinity, and from that vantage point is gained a magnificent view of the surrounding country and of the "Great Wall," powerful and sinuous, extending away over the distant mountain ranges.

Emblematic is the "Great Wall" of China's ancient might and exclusiveness; a monument of human toil and perseverance.

What mainly comprises the unique in Peking, surely are its yellow-tiled Imperial buildings, its elegant palaces, its handsome marble balustrades, its rich red walls, and its noble temples. So be it for natural beauty, harmony of colour, or choice architecture, the most fastidious traveller ought to feel well repaid after visiting the "Miao-jiao," one of the most wonderful of cities.

Does any foreigner imagine for a moment that the Northern Chinese are not extended arms of welcome? Hands are eagerly stretched out at every station, and the small, dark, and wrinkled faces of the Chinese are full of a warm, friendly welcome.

TELEGRAMS.

THE FLANDERS BATTLE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BATTLEGROUND SHROUDED IN DENSE MIST.

LONDON, Oct. 23. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that the weather is again wet and dreary and the battleground is shrouded in a dense mist. Nevertheless, the consolidation of the new gains progressed well yesterday and with the exception of a fortified post fringing Southsea Forest, which the Germans reoccupied after a vigorous counter-attack yesterday night, we are pretty well established in the captured positions.

The Germans fought determinedly, especially in the little dip through which the Staden railway runs, and the ground between the dunes and the front line was strewn with their dead. Their front defences seemed to have been held stronger than in the earlier battles in this region and the machine-gun barrage was intense. The effects of the latter were luckily minimised owing to the very thick weather.

We carried, despite a strong resistance, a network of fortified buildings and connected redoubts to the east of Poperinghe. Below this, to the southern flanks of attack, the progress does not appear to have been so fast which was due to the desperate resistance of the enemy who fears the threat to the high ground about Tasseghem.

The British and French gunners are now searching the Southsea Forest.

DISAFFECTION IN GERMAN ARMY.

The German army is beginning to think and to talk in a manner which must cause concern in the Higher Command. The Bavarians are openly grumbling on being sacrificed to save the Prussians. A German non-commissioned officer gives a good illustration of the extent of the disaffection. He states that a fortnight ago thirteen men of his company deserted saying that they were going home and one actually reached his home but the others were arrested en route, and a significant thing is that they were all sent back to their regiment. The Higher Command is apparently shrinking from adopting the approved methods with them.

The Correspondent gives an incident which reflects eloquently the German army power problem. Last Sunday a German soldier wandered into our lines on the Menin Road. He was only 4 ft. high and half-witted and the only information he could give was that he had been drafted from a recruit depot five weeks earlier.

ANOTHER FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 23. A French communiqué states:—After artillery preparation for several days, we attacked at 5.15 o'clock in the morning, powerful German organisations in the regions of Allennes and Malbais.

We considerably progressed along the entire front of attack, taking many prisoners.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 23. A German official message states:—The attack in Flanders failed, with the exception of a small gain near Veldhoek, to the north of Langemark.

Strong British attacks, on the Ypres-Menin road, broke down completely.

LATER.

A German official message states:—The British and French penetrated deeply into the defences on the southern edge of Houthulst Wood, but counter-attacks repulsed the enemy.

The whole gains are only 800 metres deep and 1,200 wide. The enemy's assaults at Poperinghe and at Gheluvelt failed. The enemy's artillery fire between Affelt and Braye increased to a continuous one in the morning and the French attacked at daybreak. We took 100 prisoners to the south of Braye.

THE DOOMED ZEPPELINS. EIGHT OUT OF ELEVEN DOOMED.

LONDON, Oct. 23. Only five Zeppelins are definitely known to have been brought down in France. The one brought down between Sisteron and Gap is identical with that reported to have landed at Langres and re-assembled after jettisoning fifteen of its crew.

The captured crews state that thirteen Zeppelins started from three bases to raid England. Two were compelled to return early, and the remainder were driven off by gunfire and struck a gale at a height of 16,000 feet. They descended in the morning thinking they were in Holland or Westphalia, and were surprised to find that they were in France.

LATER.

In addition to the five Zeppelins whose fate is mentioned in an earlier cable, a Zeppelin was brought down between Sisteron and Gap, the crew destroying the airship before surrendering. Two more which are regarded as doomed, were seen drifting about Gap, one of which was out of control.

Thus, of the riding fleet of eleven Zeppelins, it seems reasonably certain that only three, which were reported to have been seen over Holland, have returned to Germany.

RUSSIAN NAVAL SUCCESS.

MUCH DAMAGE TO ENEMY FLEET.

LONDON, Oct. 23. A Russian naval communiqué states:—

Enemy submarines were discovered in the Gulf of Finland in the recent operations at the Baltic Isles.

The enemy, through mines, submarine attacks and gunfire, had two destroyers, one cruiser, twelve torpedo-boats and transports and numerous mine sweepers put out of action and though their ultimate fate is not known, we have established definitely, the loss of six enemy torpedo-boats.

We lost the battleship *Slava* and the large destroyer *Grom*. The fighting value of our other ships is unimpaired.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report states:—The booty taken at Oesel, Moon and Dago Islands includes 20,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

THE RIGA FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A Russian official message states:—Our detachments on several sectors in the Riga region occupied the first line trenches which the enemy abandoned.

Enemy destroyers shelled the coast, six miles to the north of Werdor.

The enemy attempted to land, eight miles to the north of Werdor, but did not succeed.

NO SERIOUS LAND OPERATIONS EXPECTED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.

General Dukhomin, the new Chief of Staff, in an interview expressed the opinion that the Germans had landed at Werdor in order to prevent an attack on the islands. He did not expect there would be serious land operations before the Spring.

THE RED CROSS FUND.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The "Our Day" totals have reached \$1,000,000, irrespective of street collections.

Very large sums are arriving from Canada, and Toronto has forwarded £180,000.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a letter expressing the profoundest appreciation of the American Red Cross contribution of \$1,000,000 to the British Red Cross, says that the gift is characteristic of the generous and friendly heart of the American people and will further strengthen the real Anglo-American understanding created by the former's wholehearted entry into the war for liberty.

GREEKS CELEBRATE BATTLE OF NAVARINO.

ATHENS, Oct. 23.

The battle of Navarino was celebrated on Sunday.

For the first time on record, the British, French and Russian Ministers spoke at a demonstration attended by the King, Mr. Venizelos and many other notable persons.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE WAR ISSUE.

A STIRRING APPEAL.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The following is the continuation of Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Albert Hall:—

THE REAL ENEMY.

The real enemy is the war spirit fostered by Prussia and its ideal of a world in which force and brutality shall reign supreme against an ideal of a world peopled by free democracies united in an honourable league of peace. That war spirit is enlisted at Potsdam. There cannot be peace in the world for liberty, till that spirit is shattered and its priesthood dispersed and discredited for ever. (Cheers.) This year I had hoped we might have broken that terrible power. We had been looking forward to a great converging movement which would have accomplished that purpose. The temporary collapse of the Russian military power has—I won't say disappointed, but postponed our hopes. But time is on our side.

SUCCESS AGAINST SUBMARINES.

The Premier stated that two factors contributed to this, namely, the advent of America and the increasing failure of the submarine warfare.

Our monthly shipping losses now are not much over a third of the losses in April last. The losses of German submarines in 1917 had been more than twice their losses for the whole of last year. Arrangements had been made whereby British shipping turned out in 1918 would be four times the 1916 total. (Applause.) America was doing the same. (Applause.) The speaker here paid a great tribute to Sir Edward Carson to whose insight and persistence he attributed the fact that our success against submarine warfare was beyond expectations. The Premier emphasised that Germany's enemies produced the world's food supplies and raw material, so that even if the German military machine succeeded—which it would not—this federation of free peoples of many races and climes could by withholding products and refusing to grip the Prussian hand in any market of the world could reduce Germany to impotence and desolation, and they would, if necessary. (Applause.)

APPEAL TO SAVE AND ENDURE.

However, the Allies must husband their resources to the last till Russia had recovered and America was ready. Save food, save clothing, luxuries, labour. The Allies must save in men. Increase production in every direction. Above all, let us cultivate endurance and steadfastness. Waiting means winning. (Cheers.) Beware of people trying to sow dissension. Distrust deception. The enemy on most of the battle fronts has organised with deadly care and ingenuity an offensive behind the lines. I know what I am talking about. France discovered it in time. Look out for Bolshevism in all shapes and forms. It is the latest most formidable weapon of the German army. Let us have endurance, concentration, unity. This is not the time to talk of parties. There is but one party—the nation. (Hear, Hear.) The enemy is attempting to divide the nation and to set one ally against another. In America, Italy, Russia, they are trying to sow distrust of England, while here they are trying to sow distrust among ourselves and rattle us. Keep steady, keep steady, and we shall win.

A MOMENTOUS CONFERENCE.

Germany is encouraging her Allies by telling them to wait a little longer, and those people will break up among themselves. I am glad to say the Allies are at present working in the greatest harmony. There is no shadow of disunion. We are on the eve of one of the most important military and political inter-Allies conferences ever held. Some of the most prominent statesmen and most distinguished soldiers of the Allies will be there, and it will be the first time that we shall have the inestimable advantage of the presence of representatives of America and the new Russian Democracy. Decisions will be taken that will affect the whole course of the war and may determine the ultimate issue. Whatever they are we must prepare to support and enforce those decisions will all our strength and power. The Premier concluded:—Our burdens, however great, are light as feathers compared to those of our soldiers. Just think at this moment, there are tens of thousands of them lying and they have been lying for days in blood-stained gunnysacks, not with a bomb-dropping here and another a mile off, and then vanishing into night, but daily, nightly a deluge of death raining down on them, searching for their poor terrified shells. They are waiting for the hour when they can advance another mile on the road to victory. If we do all we can we shall be able to require that discipline. (Cheers.)

CHILDREN'S SONGS.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the children of the world were the most precious of all.

FRENCH MINISTRY TENDERS RESIGNATION.

PARIS, October 23.

M. Poincaré has tendered the Cabinet's resignation which M. Poincaré has declined to accept in view of the Chamber's vote of confidence on October 19.

President Poincaré begged M. Poincaré to withdraw the resignation.

PRESIDENT BEGS ITS WITHDRAWAL.

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THE FRENCH RECORD FOR SEPTEMBER.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The French balloons and aeroplanes in September, had 34 encounters with submarines, out of which 19 took place in the English Channel, 18 in the Atlantic and 17 in the Mediterranean.

Sixteen merchantmen escaped from submarines by manoeuvring or fighting.

FIGHTING SUBMARINES BY AIRCRAFT.

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OTHER SPEECHES.

Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, following Mr. Lloyd George, stated that national war bonds would be issued instead of a great loan which necessarily dislocated financial arrangements. The advantage of the new system was that it was not spasmodic, but steady and persistent. The deposits in the banks were now practically at the same figure as when the last war loan was issued. They wanted the people to lend money direct to the State, instead of depositing it in the banks. Referring to the Air Service, Mr. Bonar Law said for many months he had priority over every other arm of supply. British aircraft on the West Front dropped 8,000 bombs behind the German lines in September, while the Germans dropped a thousand behind our lines. Our airmen in Flanders had damaged the enemy far more in a month than he had damaged us in all his raids. We could not prevent air raids, but it was our business to make them as costly as possible. Germany had carried out a detestable kind of aerial warfare. We could avoid it if we could, but the enemy was determined on it. So be it that our enemies would find that what they gave us would be returned them in full measure, pressed down and running over.

General Smuts said the true battlefield in this war was not the sea or land or air, but the souls of nations. A great moral victory would be gained which would mean much for the future development of the country.

BRITISH SHIPS BOMBARD OSTEND.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Admiralty announces that some of our ships bombarded the naval works at Ostend, on Sunday, and photographs show that the results were satisfactory.

THE BALKAN ZONE.

DESTRUCTIVE ALLIED BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—

Our artillery is continuing the destructive bombardment of the enemy positions in the region of Doiran and Varadar and to the north of Monastir.

During the course of our operations in clearing up the ground in the vicinity of our new positions, to the north-west of Pogradec, we took 50 Austrian prisoners.

THE TRIAL OF FORMER GREEK MINISTERS.

ATHENS, Oct. 23.

The Chamber, after an all-night sitting which lasted up to noon, has agreed to the following:—The ex-Premiers and ex-Ministers shall be tried by the High Court, individually. Those to be tried are M. Skoulodis, M. Dragomiris, M. Rallis, M. Gounaris, M. Michailidis, M. Hatzelos and General Iankakis.

THE GERMAN-FOREIGN SECRETARY'S ACTIVITIES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.

Dr. Kuhlmann had two lengthy conferences with Count Czernin at Vienna, and has returned to Berlin.

THE LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

An historic and impressive memorial service was held at the grave of Major Willie Redmond yesterday, in the grounds adjoining a picturesque nunnery. The party included the Mayor of Wexford, the High Sheriff of Dublin, Dr. Ashe, the Secretary of the Redmond Memorial Fund, and parties of allied and American officers.

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THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Cotton futures sharply on the rumor that the Government contemplated seizing a million bales of German cotton stored in New York. This creating the impression that the cotton was available for the Allies.

The rumor was refuted by the fact that the cotton was not available for the Allies.

THE ORDER OF THE EMPIRE.

Our London Correspondent writes:—

Though the Colonial Office List is still to come, along with several other lists, we have had a long first instalment of names in the new Order of the Empire. For the most part, there is nothing very remarkable about the list, except for the number of officials who have gained honours.

One hundred and fifty persons perished in a fire at a distillery in the town of Khmelnik, in the province of Poddolia, and which the soldiers and peasants are pillaging.

PILLAGE BY SOLDIERS AND PEASANTS.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.

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UNITED STATES AT WAR WITH GERMANY ONLY.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Replying to a question, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the United States was not at war with Austria, Turkey or Bulgaria and there had not been a rupture with Bulgaria.

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THE NORTH SEA CONVOT DISASTER.

COURT MARTIAL TO BE HELD.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

In the House of Commons, Admiral Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, who was ordered on his first appearance in the House, stated that Admiral Sir David Beatty would order a Court Martial over the loss of the convoy on October 20, as soon as the survivors were fit to attend. The naval inquiry, which the Hon. Mr. J. T. Macnamara stated had already been arranged, would be held immediately and would deal with the general question of conveying to which the Admiralty had continuously given its attention and which it was now reviewing owing to the loss of the convoy.

Admiral Geddes emphasised that occasional isolated raids by surface craft could not be invariably prevented.

A BRITISH NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Admiral Cecil Burney has been appointed to the Command of the East Coast of Scotland fleet.

SEIZURE OF METALS DESTINED FOR GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The Daily Mail New York Correspondent states that Secret Service Agents have seized half a million sterling worth of copper, steel, oil and nickel which had been stored on behalf of Germany.

It is believed that the Government will shortly release, for the Allies, immense supplies of all kinds purchased during the first two years of the war by German agents, including chemicals, steel, shells, leather, hides and a million bales of German cotton, stored at various points, worth £30,000,000.

THE TEA SUPPLY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to suggestions that shipment to Great Britain of tea in the hands of the British merchants in China should be arranged, Mr. Vardie, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, said that in view of the tonnage situation he would not undertake at present to authorise the import of foreign teas, but negotiations were at present proceeding regarding the future employment for the use by the Allies of ex-German vessels interned in China. If the tonnage situation were thus materially relieved, the matter might be reconsidered.

LAST FRIDAY'S AIR RAID.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Press Bureau announces that the total casualties in Friday's air raid are 34 killed and 56 injured.

THE KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.

The Kaiser has returned to Potsdam.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Silver is quoted at 42 1/8. The Market is quiet and the demand is poor.

FIRE AT A RUSSIAN DISTILLERY.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.

One hundred and fifty persons perished in a fire at a distillery in the town of Khmelnik, in the province of Poddolia, and which the soldiers and peasants are pillaging.

PILLAGE BY SOLDIERS AND PEASANTS.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.

One hundred and fifty persons perished in a fire at a distillery in the town of Khmelnik, in the province of Poddolia, and which the soldiers and peasants are pillaging.

UNITED STATES AT WAR WITH GERMANY ONLY.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Replying to a question, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the United States was not at war with Austria, Turkey or Bulgaria and there had not been a rupture with Bulgaria.

THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Cotton futures sharply on the rumor that the Government contemplated seizing a million bales of German cotton stored in New York. This creating the impression that the cotton was available for the Allies.

The rumor was refuted by the fact that the cotton was not available for the Allies.

THE ORDER OF THE EMPIRE.

Our London Correspondent writes:—

Though the Colonial Office List is still to come, along with several other lists, we have had a long first instalment of names in the new Order of the Empire. For the most part, there is nothing very remarkable about the list, except for the number of officials who have gained honours.

One hundred and fifty persons perished in a fire at a distillery in the town of Khmelnik, in the province of Poddolia, and which the soldiers and peasants are pillaging.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.

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"OUR + DAY"

ADDITIONAL

By kind arrangement with Messrs. J. J. BLAKE and M. S. COWAN the "OUR DAY" Committee have pleasure in announcing that

THE CAMEOS

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Order for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES.

THURSDAY 23rd instant.
5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

FRIDAY 24th instant.
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Range Takers Class and Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers and Setters Class only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers and Setters Class only) at Belchers Battery.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

19th to 23rd instant.
Nightly E. L. Manning, at Belchers and Lyceum as per Posters posted at Headquarters.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.
Belchers, Captain Russell, O. J. D. E. L. Lyceum, Lieut. Stevenson O. J. D. E. L. Lyceum, Lieut. Brown.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTORS.
At Belchers at 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeant, Company and Paragon, R.E. Corp. Day and 2nd Corp. Norris, R.E.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 17th to 21st instant is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

"A" COMPANY.
PARADES.

FRIDAY, 24th instant.
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10, 11 and 12, at King's Park Range. The men who fire on 22nd and 24th instant will attend.

6.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Headquarters, Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with two mail pouches.

6.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters, Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with two mail pouches.

"B" COMPANY.
PARADES.

THURSDAY, 23rd instant.
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range. The men who fire on 22nd and 24th instant will attend.

6.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, at Headquarters, Musketry instruction. Drill order with two mail pouches.

FRIDAY, 24th instant.
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10, 11 and 12, at King's Park Range. The men who fire on 22nd and 24th instant will attend.

6.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, at Headquarters, Musketry instruction. Drill order with two mail pouches.

6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range. The men who fire on 22nd and 24th instant will attend.

6.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, at Headquarters, Musketry instruction. Drill order with two mail pouches.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
DRESS, FOR ALL PARADES. CLEAN FATIGUE.

THURSDAY, 23rd instant.
6.15 p.m. No. 4, Gun, at Headquarters.

FRIDAY, 24th instant.
6.15 p.m. No. 6, Gun, at Headquarters.

Any Hongkong residents attached to Nos. 1 and 2 guns unable to attend at Headquarters on Tuesday will parade at Headquarters on Wednesday the 24th instant at 6.15 p.m.

THURSDAY, 23rd instant.
6.15 p.m. "B" and "C" Classes at Headquarters.

FRIDAY, 24th instant.
6.15 p.m. "A" Class at Happy Valley, Station Work.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.
RECRUITS.

FRIDAY 24th instant.
6.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground under Sgt. Oxberry, Edgcombe and Grimes, Drill order.

"D" COMPANY.
FRIDAY 24th instant.

6.30 p.m. New members (joined since 1917), at Headquarters. Lecture on Musketry instruction by Corp. Meade.

RECOGNITION OF VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENTS.

The Women's V.A.D. notified in Hongkong Government Gazette of 25th Feb. 1917 will in future be known as No. 1 V.A.D. Hongkong. Men's Detachments have now been formed from the existing Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in Hongkong. These Detachments will be numbered consecutively from No. 2. The Volunteer Aid Detachment Men's and Women's are under the control of Mr. Edward Ralph, Officer in Charge of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in Hongkong.

The Men's Detachments are recognised and attached to the Hongkong Defence Corps for all ambulance duties which may be required. When ambulance duties are required in connection with field days, camp, big gun drill etc., the Officer in Charge, St. John Ambulance Brigade, will be notified by the S.M.O.

DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

DIPHTHERIA is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighbourhood children that have colds should be kept at home and off the street until recovered. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they will not have to remain at home long. It also cleans out the diphtheria which form in a child's throat when it has a cold, and minimizes the risk of contracting diphtheria.

For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

COMPARE THE WORK!

The Royal Typewriter.
Prices \$230 to \$280

LESS EXCHANGE ALLOWANCE.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

TEL. 57. 4, Des Vaux Road.

To-day's Advertisements

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship "KAGA MARU."

having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 31st October, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1917. 2236

Public Auction.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 8th and 10th November, 1917, commencing each day at 2.15 p.m., at No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace,

VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.

HALL—Massive Blackwood inlaid Side Table with Arm-chairs to match, Flower Stand, Flower Bowls, Portiere Curtains, etc.

DRAWING ROOM—Tapestry-covered Upholstered Suite, Settees and Chairs, Corded Silk Curtains, Pier Glasses with Console Tables by Wm. Powell, Ltd. Axminster Rugs and Carpets, Engravings, Paintings, Old Bronze and Brass Vases and Bowls, Fire Brasses, etc.

DINING ROOM—Complete Suite in Fumed Teak, Leather Seated Chairs, Silver Cabinets, etc. by Lane, Crawford and Co., two large Dinner Services, Coffee and Tea Sets, Plate, Cutlery, Table Glass, Blue and White Wall Plates, Table Linen, etc.

BEDROOM and BOUDOIR—Exquisitely Carved Cherrywood Boudoir Suite, Bookcases, Escritore, Cabinet and Tapestry—Teak Mahogany stained Bed-room Suite by Lane, Crawford and Co., Solid Brass Bedsteads, Box and Hair Mattresses, Couch and Arm-chairs, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen, Blankets, Lace and Silk, Crepe Curtains, Persian Rugs, etc., Brass Venders and Fire Brasses, Coal Scuttles, etc., etc., Enamelled Bath, Large Teak Ice Chest (Lane, Crawford and Co.), Kitchen and Pantry Utensils.

A quantity of very fine Cut-glass, Autopiano by Rachals (Practically New) with Records, Cottage Piano "Montreux", Cabinet Victrola with Records (Practically New), Two Cabinet Gramophones with Records, Combination Safe, Treadle Sewing Machine "Singer" nearly new.

Two and Four Blades Ceiling Fans, Table Fans, Reading Lamps and Fittings throughout house.

Terms—Cash. Catalogues may be had on application to the undersigned.

On view from Thursday, 8th November.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1917. 2235

Temperature.
Hongkong, October 24, 1917.

Barometer 9 A.M. 29.95
Do 1 P.M. 29.90
Do 4 P.M. 29.85

Thermometer 9 A.M. 70
Do 1 P.M. 81
Do 4 P.M. 81

D (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 72
Do 1 P.M. 73
Do 4 P.M. 73

D (Wet bulb) 1 P.M. 73
Do 4 P.M. 73
Do Minimum (over night) 61

SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.
DON'T doctor your blood for rheumatism. Use an external application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In a few days it gets you up and out into the sunning, the rheumatism will restore the rich red blood to your veins and expel the system of this troublesome disease. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

TO LET

TO LET.

IN Hongkong, a LARGE ROOMS at No. 10, Arbuthnot Road.

Apply same address.
Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 2230

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

HOUSES in Morston Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.
No. 4 "RASILEA" Lyttelton Road, 4 Roomed House with Servants Quarters.

Apply to—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, August 23, 1917. 2207

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 48 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2203

TO LET.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed house in Kowloon. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, August 23, 1917.

TO LET.
In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m., Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

EXCHANGE.
Hongkong, October 24, 1917.

On London—
Bank Wire 2/9 1/2
On demand 2/9 1/2
30 days sight 2/9 1/2
4 months sight 2/9 1/2
Credits, 4 months sight 2/9 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight 2/9 1/2

On Bombay—
Wire 2/9 1/2
On demand 2/9 1/2
On Calcutta—
Wire 2/9 1/2
On demand 2/9 1/2
On Singapore—
Wire 2/9 1/2
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On Manila—
Wire 2/9 1/2
On demand 2/9 1/2
On Shanghai—
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On Yokohama—
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On Hankow—
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On Peking—
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On demand 2/9 1/2

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mongtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

Mails for Europe via Suez are despatched as opportunity offers but only correspondence specially marked is forwarded by that route and no particulars of such mails can be given.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese, East Africa, Persia and Morocco, cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.
Registered and Parcel mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below, unless otherwise stated.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS.

OUTWARD.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

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WEATHER REPORT.

October 24d. 11A, 25m. — No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, also at Hongkong and Weihaiwei; it has decreased slightly elsewhere. There is apparently no material change in general distribution since yesterday.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 77.82 inches, against an average of 72.86 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 25th October:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS FOR OCTOBER.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Oct. 1917:

Date. E-ends. Begins.

Oct. 24th, 6.11 a.m. 5.2 p.m.

" 25th, 6.12 " 6.2 "

" 26th, 6.13 " 6.3 "

" 27th, 6.14 " 6.4 "

" 28th, 6.15 " 6.5 "

" 29th, 6.16 " 7.0 "

" 30th, 6.17 " 7.1 "

" 31st, 6.18 " 7.2 "

" 1st, 6.19 " 7.3 "

" 2nd, 6.20 " 7.4 "

" 3rd, 6.21 " 7.5 "

" 4th, 6.22 " 8.0 "

" 5th, 6.23 " 8.1 "

" 6th, 6.24 " 8.2 "

" 7th, 6.25 " 8.3 "

" 8th, 6.26 " 8.4 "

" 9th, 6.27 " 8.5 "

" 10th, 6.28 " 9.0 "

" 11th, 6.29 " 9.1 "

" 12th, 6.30 " 9.2 "

" 13th, 6.31 " 9.3 "

" 14th, 6.32 " 9.4 "

" 15th, 6.33 " 9.5 "